

FIG. 1

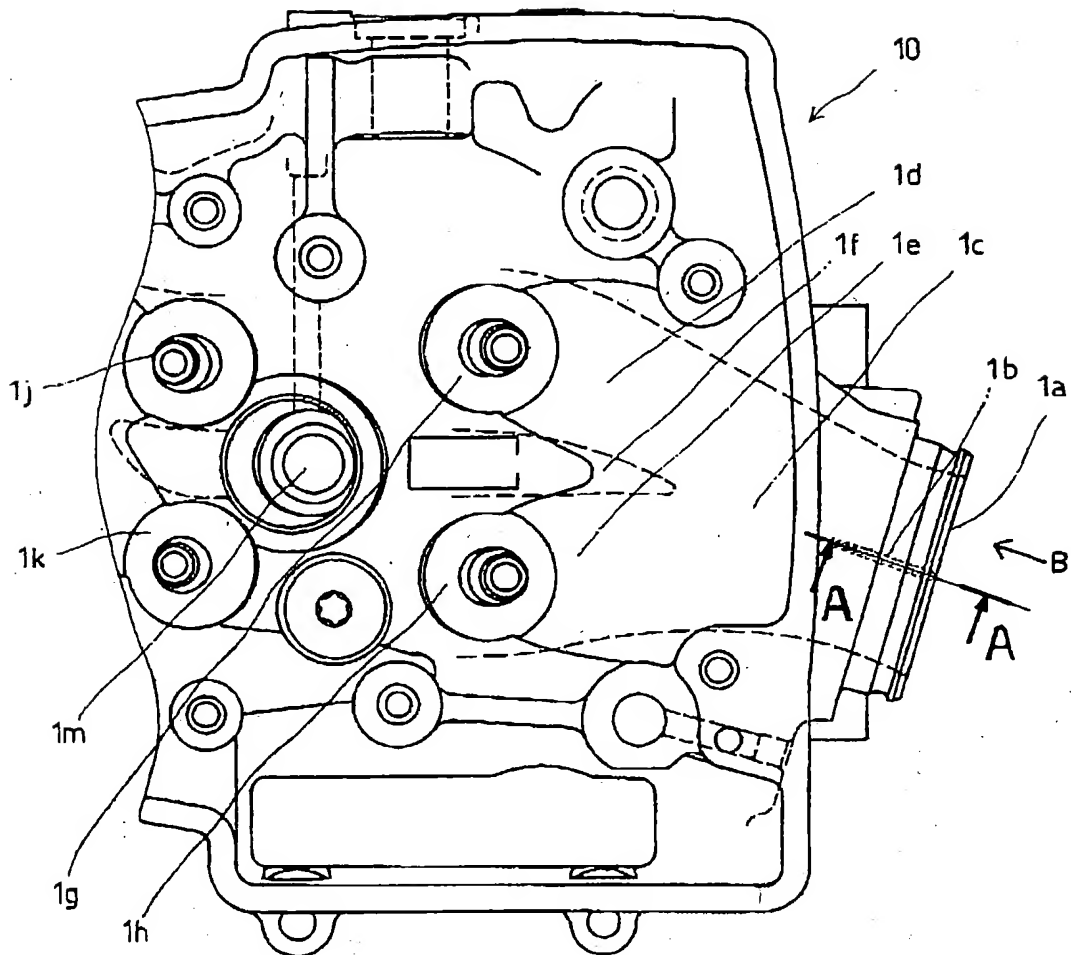


FIG. 2

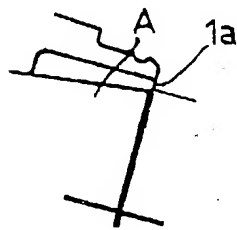
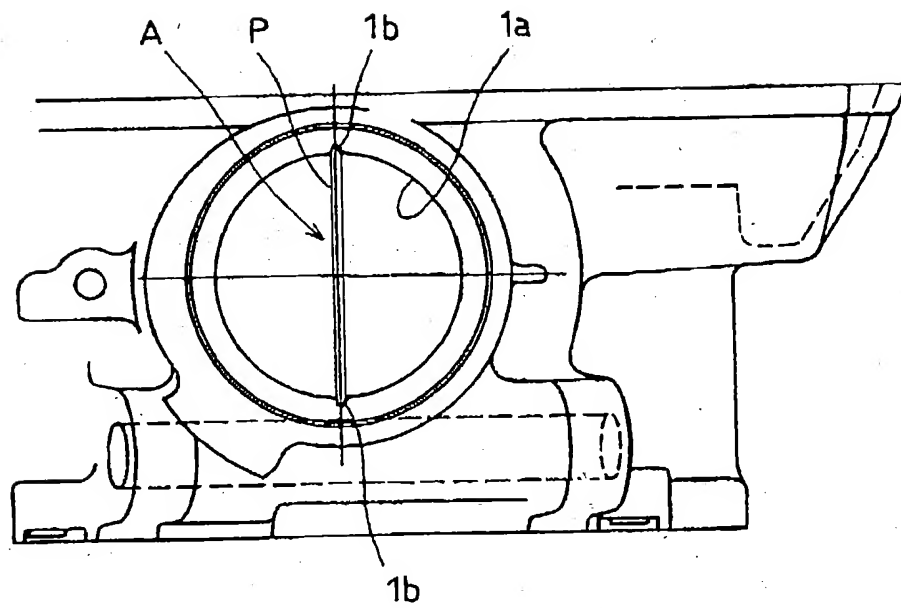
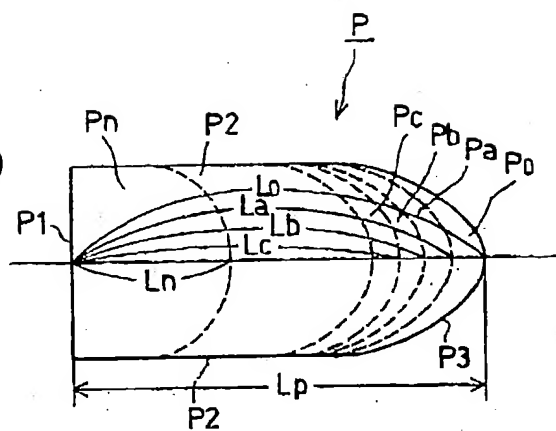


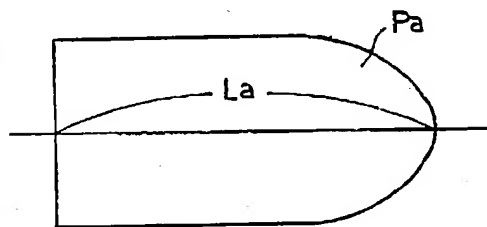
FIG. 3



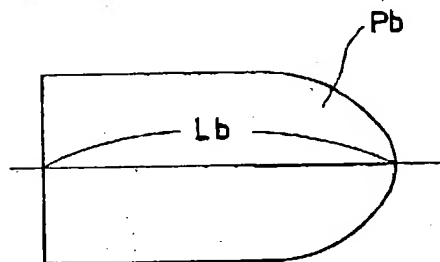
A diagram of a lens system. A horizontal line represents the optical axis. A vertical line on the left represents the object plane, and a vertical line on the right represents the image plane. A lens is represented by a vertical line in the center. Light rays from a point on the object plane are shown as lines converging at a point on the image plane. The diagram is labeled with various points and distances: P_1 is the object point, P_2 is the image point, P_3 is the lens, P_0 is the center of curvature, P_c is the center of curvature, P_b is the base point, P_a is the apex, P_n is the nodal point, L_n is the nodal length, L_b is the base length, L_c is the center length, L_p is the principal length, and P is the principal point. The diagram shows the relationship between these points and the focal length f .



A diagram of a rectangular airfoil with a semi-elliptical leading edge. The semi-ellipse has a major axis labeled La and a minor axis labeled Pa .



A diagram of a prolate spheroid. The horizontal axis represents the major axis, with the semi-major axis labeled L_b . The vertical axis represents the minor axis, with the semi-minor axis labeled P_b .



A diagram showing a parabolic profile. A horizontal line passes through the center of the parabola. The label L_c is placed near the vertex of the parabola, and the label P_c is placed near the rightmost point of the parabola.

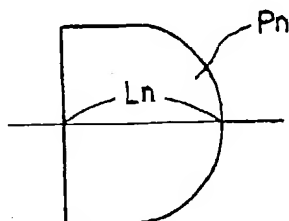
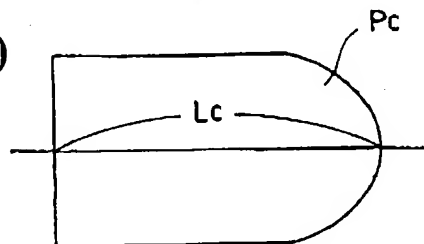


FIG. 5

